

The Army of the Potomac—Opinions of

[Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The wonderful valor of the army in Virginia is at last wringing from the European press a just tribute of praise. The Press of last evening commences a long article on the late battle, from the Rapidan to Spottsylvania Court-house, with the following prefatory paragraph:

the two parties which are struggling in America with so much energy and obstinacy, for Union or separation, have again found the means of reviving the interest of the Old World by the proportion of their battles, which surpass, in fact, everything of which history furnishes any account. Xerxes,

le into battle, but never did these
armies fight for weeks together, with-
out giving signs of "boredom" and dis-
contentment. There were examples of three or
four days of battle; there were no battles which
lasted more than a week without the combat-
ants having changed their positions; one of
them remained master of the ground by the

This spectacle is given us by America, as if to prove to the world that in all things she proceeds in a gigantic manner. Since the 30 of May, the day on which the first battle on the Rapidan was fought, until the 14th of May, not a single day has passed without the combatants being engaged, and only one day, which there was not a veritable battle. Com-

"The wounded are trampled over to continue the struggle; they fight over the layers of the dead. They sway backward and forward, they attack and defend foot by foot each advantageous piece of ground, they grapple

each other in a furious melee without intermission; those who survive lie down in the evening with their feet in the blood of the contest to recommence the next day. And whatever may be the result of this long conflict between men of such iron wills, it will remain as a memorable proof of the indomitable courage of the Anglo-Saxon race; for there can no longer be any discussion about the absurd re-

The other liberal papers speak of the courage and energy displayed in this great struggle in the same strain of praise; the secession journals, while life continually about the advantages gained, and which predict an utter failure of the campaign against Richmond, do

not pretend to deny to General Grant the most brilliant qualities as a General and to his army an unheard-of courage and perseverance. But, like the London secession journals and your copperhead cotemporaries, they occupy themselves much more with the movements, the prowess and the invincibility of Lee and his army than with those of Grant and his army. These papers, which defend the rebel-

tion either for money or from hatred to the R public, and which, therefore, sustain the cause as a *parti pris*, already take the precaution to declare that the taking of Richmond will not end the rebellion and that the rebellion can never be ended. A paper to-day quotes a speech attributed to some member of Congress at Washington, uttered lately in the lobby, to the effect that notwithstanding

**Rebel View of Grant's Movement—
How it was Misunderstood at Rich-
mond.**

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 15th.]

Early yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard along the right of our lines and soon the report came to the city that the enemy was moving off. Later information stated that he had thrown a portion of his forces across to this side of the Chickahominy, and was moving in the direction of Malvern Hill, which position he is reported to have occupied. There were a number of rumors

tying through the city, but all that seemed to be positively known was that the enemy had abandoned his works, moved over to this side of the Chiezahomir, and was making in the direction, we have indicated. The War Department was in receipt of no further information last night, and our authorities seemed perfectly easy and undisturbed by this movement of the enemy. It

If the news be true, then Grant holds about the same position that McClellan did in 1862, after his defeat, and on his retreat to the James river. Surely we have nothing to fear from him in this position; for how can he hope, with a whipped and demoralized army, to accomplish from the Peninsula what McClellan failed to do with his large, well-appointed army, armed on his confident expectations?

A gentleman who came up last evening reports that the enemy crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, commencing to cross on Tuesday night, soon after dark. They were still crossing yesterday morning, and about seven o'clock a sharp fight ensued near Riddle's shop, on the Charles city road, their advanced forces coming upon our cavalry. After a gallant resistance they fell back.

On discovering, yesterday morning, that the enemy had moved off, our lines advanced and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, who still lingered about their abandoned fortifications.

It is reported that the enemy landed troops near Malpura Hill.

At the time our informant left nothing was going on but the maneuvering of the two armies.

The Citizens of Falmouth, Ky., on Gen. Hobson's Battle.

At a meeting of the loyal citizens of Fal-

On motion, Kentucky, and the officers and men at that post, held in the courthouse on the evening of June 10, 1864, J. H. Barbour, M. D., was called to the chair, and Lieut. Anson L. Burke, Adjutant Fifty-eighth Kentucky, elected Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Maj. A. L. Whitman, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, C. A. Wandolph, Clerk

WHEREAS, The loyal citizens of Falmouth and the vicinity thereof, and the officers at this post under command of Maj. A. L. Whitman, being desirous of expressing their opinions in reference to the recent battles fought by Gen. Hobson and the force under his com-

mand, at Keller's bridge, on the 11th of June, 1865, in Harrison and adjoining county, against Morgan's force, therefore

Resolved, That, in our belief, it was the intention of Morgan and his forces to have visited this town, in order to more effectually accomplish his work of destruction of the Kentucky Central railroad, by burning the bridge at this place, and bring about another scene of

2. That we hereby express to Gen. Hobson and the officers and soldiers under his command, consisting chiefly of 100 days men, our heartfelt gratitude for diverting from our midst all the horrors and sufferings always attending a Morgan raid battle.

3. That when he commanded, heid Morgan's forces in check at Keller's bridge by giving him battle for several hours, which enabled General Burbridge to come up and gain a triumphant success over the foe, this place would have been another numbered in the list of Morgan's hellish depredations.

de, and thereby assistance to the small force who were contending with Morgan's forces in Cyntians; and that he bravely fought for some hours two brigades of the foe, and surrendered only when Morgan's whole force was brought against him, outnumbering him four to one.

men under his command acted throughout the whole battle with credit to themselves and the flag under which they serve; and that the thanks of the adjoining counties of Kenton and Campbell are, in our opinion, due said officers and soldiers, in warding off from within their borders similar scenes of carnage, robbery and destruction which have lately been witnessed in our beloved State of Georgia.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published.
J. H. BARBOUR, President.
ANA. L. BURKE, Secretary.

BUTLER'S EAR FOR MUSIC.—The New York World says:

"The man that hath no music in himself,
And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

How to Cook a Rump Steak (From Mar-
beth).—If it were done, when 'tis done, then
'twere well it were done quickly.
